

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.Letters and packages should be properly  
sealed.

Volume XXXVII. No. 381

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—  
Diamonds.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth  
av.—First Carotte.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth  
avenue.—The Bells; or, The Polish Jew.BOVARY THEATRE, Bowery.—The Sergeant's Wif-  
ding—The Death Trap.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—  
Crown-Crown. Afternoon and Evening.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and  
Eleecker st.—Ours Wife.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirtieth  
and Fourteenth streets.—Agnes.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth  
street.—Iron; or, The Man at the Wheel.THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 114 Broadway.—Arras-Na-  
Bougie.WHITE'S ATHENAEUM, 365 Broadway.—Negro Min-  
sterial, A.C.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner  
City.—Negro Ministerial, Society, A.C.ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner of 29th st. and Broad  
way.—San Francisco Minsterial, A.C.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—  
Grand Variety Entertainment, A.C. Malice at 2 1/2.730 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTERIAL.—Grand  
Ethiopian Ecstasies.JAMES ROBINSON'S CHAMPION CIRCUS, corner of  
Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street.NEWARK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, Washington  
street, corner of Court, Newark, N. J.AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 63d  
and 64th streets.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental  
Concert.PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth street.—  
Grand Operatic Concert.DR. KALIN'S MUSEUM, No. 745 Broadway.—Art and  
Science.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
Science and Art.Our Negro Population—Its Political  
Influence and Labor Movements.

One of the most interesting and important questions of the time in this country is the status and influence of the negro population, both politically and in an industrial point of view. Before the war the negroes had no political influence, and the value of their labor could be ascertained readily in the several States or throughout the South generally, because it was a forced labor; but the surprising revolution affected by the war has changed all that. From seven to eight hundred thousand votes have been added to the aggregate suffrage of the country, and the labor of four millions of slaves has become as free and independent as that of the white population of the Northern States. There never has been before in the history of nations such an extraordinary revolution within so short a time. Fortunately, the immediate results have not been as disastrous as might have been expected. The natural docility of the negroes and the respect previously incurred for the master race in them prevented serious antagonism. And when, undecieved by time of the false and absurd promises of Northern carpet-baggers, the blacks found it was necessary to labor for a living as other people did, they returned to the cultivation of the soil. So far the evil consequences to the industry of the South have not been as great as was feared. But the political effects in the future are ominous and give cause for serious apprehension. Local interests and the necessity of harmony between the two races in the South are lost sight of through the influence of political parties, and race is arrayed against race. There is now, with rare exceptions, only the negro party and the white party in that section of the Republic. This must, in the end, result most disastrously. It is the incipient step to a war of races, and for this state of things our politicians are responsible.

With a view, therefore, to study this problem as regards the future, both politically and economically, we propose to notice the movement of the negro population in the United States, and particularly in the Southern States. The law of the movement has not yet been sufficiently developed to be announced in definite proportion and limit. Statistics do not now much aid the inquiry; they may, after one or two decades, enlighten and guide investigation; but they furnish some clues, and, together with other material and observations, will assist speculation to some reasonable deductions. Only one census (1870) has been taken since the actual manumission of the slaves in 1865; and during that period no unusual or notable migrations on a general scale occurred. In the Autumns of 1870 and 1871 changes more marked were observed.

Experienced Southerners can at present best draw conclusions in regard to the probable movement; the character, habits and proclivities of the negroes; their social and political relations; the nature of the climate, soil and agricultural products in the South, and a knowledge of the geographical situations where temperature, culture and the character of land and living are peculiarly suitable to the negro, will supply data to the reflecting observer.

Of the animal kingdom man is the least affected by climate. Any of the races can, by acclimation through one or more generations, become inured to any part of the cultivable or hunting portions of the earth. The distribution of mankind over it has never been constrained, however partially affected, by isothermal lines. But of those races the black has been the most confined within such limits.

The negro is peculiarly tropical. The color and texture of his skin largely contribute to this constitutional nature. In this we find what is and will be a potential element in the law of movement of the negro population. In the United States the general flow of their migration will be southerly. This tendency will be increased by the influence of the facts that in the warmer States production is more spontaneous, lighter and cheaper clothing and food are only requisite, less fuel is needed, and the least costly habitations are suitable. The negroes will steadily emigrate, under the fixed action of these causes, from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, Kentucky and the upper and middle sections of Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia to the other and more southern portions of the South. This was the general fact even during slavery, and the experience of the past confirms the deduction that it will in the future, when less disturbing causes will exist, be more universal.

Observe the annexed table, which shows the percentage of gain and the relation of gain of the negro population of the Southern States for the decade from 1860 to 1870:

	1860.	1870.	Gain.
Texas.....	182,921	253,558	213
Arkansas.....	111,239	171,708	138
Florida.....	82,517	146,243	56
Mississippi.....	437,404	810,809	41
Louisiana.....	356,973	582,271	34
South Carolina.....	115,565	200,940	31
Alabama.....	437,770	545,109	27
Georgia.....	465,698	584,613	21
Tennessee.....	285,019	345,811	21
North Carolina.....	391,522	516,012	15
Kentucky.....	236,167	292,992	7
Delaware.....	21,627	26,365	6
Virginia.....	415,330	526,362	6
Maryland.....	171,131	185,091	4
District of Columbia.....	14,316	15,746	4

The negro population of the sea coast districts is more fixed than that in the interior. It is very averse to removal. The softer atmosphere, the alluvial and teeming nature of the soil, and the abundance of fish, oysters, wild fowl and game, greatly attract it. There, too, the African race is far less liable to the malarious diseases than the white, and for that reason can indulge their desire for the gregarious seclusion and indolent quiet of their kind. The negroes along the Atlantic shore are more ignorant and primitive, less self-reliant and enterprising, than those of the interior. They will lose but little by emigration; but where the natural increase is less than elsewhere. Their character, habits and food are not liked by the interior mass of their race, and they gain little by emigration.

The negro population is in general stolidly indifferent to any system or means of improved culture and to any manner of mode of restoring land. This, with the slothfulness and negligence of their work, renders their labor unsuited to much of the comparatively exhausted soil of parts of the older Southern States, or to the naturally poor portions of any or all of them, or to districts where climate requires more strenuous and skilled tillage. As the newer States are more southerly and westward, they add new attractions and force

to the flow of that population in their direction. This largely counterbalances the inducements of political influence to retain the negroes in the States where they have at present the majority and the political control—as in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.

The next following table shows the change in the gain, and the relation of gain, of the negro population of the same States for the decade from 1860 to 1870:

	1870.	1880.	Gain.
District of Columbia.....	14,316	15,746	207
Florida.....	82,517	146,243	46
Texas.....	182,921	253,558	58
Georgia.....	465,698	584,613	17
Tennessee.....	285,019	345,811	14
Alabama.....	437,770	545,109	9
Arkansas.....	111,239	171,708	8
North Carolina.....	391,522	516,012	8
Delaware.....	21,627	26,365	4
Louisiana.....	356,973	582,271	4
Maryland.....	171,131	185,091	2 1/2
Mississippi.....	437,404	810,809	1 1/2
South Carolina.....	115,565	200,940	1 1/2
Missouri.....	118,071	118,503	1/2 loss
Kentucky.....	236,167	292,992	6 loss
Virginia.....	415,330	526,362	5 1/2 loss

The increase in the negro population of the United States in the decade from 1860 to 1880 was nineteen per cent, and in the decade from 1860 to 1870 was twelve per cent, and but for the war during the latter period would have been at least fifteen per cent. Those States whose per cent of gain has been less than these average rates have comparatively decreased in that population by emigration, and those where the gain has been greater than the natural increase have enlarged it by immigration. From the geographical positions of these respective States it is evident that the flow of migration has been uniformly South and partly West. If this continues, as it probably will, the negroes will monopolize Florida and Southwestern Texas, and as the white population presses on their heels, and to their exclusion from their present field of labor, they will eventually pour into Mexico and Central America. This pressure of the white race, to the displacement of the black, will probably ever and at least be in proportion to the preponderance of the former over the latter, and which in 1870 (by the census of the above States and Territory, exclusive of Missouri and Delaware) was 7,760,983 whites to 4,398,017 blacks. It will be increased by white immigration.

South Carolina would promptly throw off the preponderance of her negro population but for the mass which clings to her sea shore and rice district. She will eventually have a white preponderance. Mississippi and Louisiana will attain to this result at an earlier period. The other Southern States will always maintain white supremacy.

The next table refers to the increase of negro population in those Northern States which best illustrate a limited northerly movement:

	1870.	1880.	Gain.
Iowa.....	5,702	1,009	426
Illinois.....	23,702	7,628	270
Indiana.....	24,690	11,428	115
Michigan.....	11,849	6,799	74
Ohio.....	30,213	30,673	73
Massachusetts.....	13,947	9,603	43
New Jersey.....	30,658	26,318	21
Pennsylvania.....	50,339	39,139	15
New York.....	52,081	49,005	6

This rapid increase is, no doubt, attributable to the social and political attractions which have drawn some negroes northwardly. They have found, too, menial service at better wages. It also proves that there are no isothermal limits for the African race within the United States.

Two leading deductions may at this day be made:—

1. There is and will be a steady exodus of the negro population southward and into the tropics.

2. It will cluster in districts where the arable land is friable and easily worked, where vegetation is most spontaneous, and where agriculture will return the largest products or wages with the least labor.

These people have little individuality, and are very gregarious; the currents of migration will be swelled by their proclivity to follow their "crowd." This disposition draws them to villages, towns and cities. A false pride since emancipation and an appreciation of the "greatness thrust upon them" have produced an aversion to menial service; they confound it with slavery, which it resembles. But they will endure it, if they can obtain with it association, "flattery, music and splurge," in which they delight. In those districts where their population once becomes sensibly diminished a rapid disappearance will ensue. Personal proclivities govern them much more in their local changes than do policy or politics.

A wide field for white immigrant labor is steadily opening in the Northern and Middle States of the South; and on the movement of the colored race largely depends its own ultimate fate in America. It may result in their self-colonization.

## The Musical Season.

The city is now crowded with the best musical talent that Europe can boast of, and the season opened last night with an *ad hoc* that spoke well for the desire of the public to encourage these artists. The concert hall was crowded to its utmost capacity and the audience were more good-natured than ever. Next week we are promised a special treat in the first appearance of the greatest of living pianists, and the newly decorated Academy of Music will throw open its doors on the week following for the opera. The prospects of the Lucca season are more brilliant than were ever known before at the Opera House, and although the box office will be opened to-day for the first time formally for subscriptions, yet all the boxes in the house are already disposed of for the season, and also many seats in the parquet. The company is unusually strong, possessing the merit of new members in every department, and one surpassing artist, the idol of Covent Garden, Berlin and St. Petersburg. Madame Lucen's name in Europe is a sufficient guarantee for the success of any opera season, and the desire of our public to hear her has already been shown in unmistakable terms. Another significant sign of the enthusiasm of the public over the present season of music is shown in the grand ovations accorded to the principal artists after their arrival here. The once great tenor, Mario, was the recipient of a grand serenade at his hotel; the Philharmonic Society paid the same compliment to Rubinstein; all New York flocked to hear the serenade given by the Liederkreis Society to Lucen, and to-night a brilliant reception will be accorded to Miss Clara Louise Kellogg by the Arcadian Club. New York is destined to become the rival of the great operatic centres of Europe, and the career of no artist will be complete without a visit to the metropolis of the West.

## The Treaty of Paris—Conflicting Rumors Yesterday.

Yesterday a little after midday some excitement was created by a cable despatch from London, announcing the prevalence of a rumor to the effect that the Czar of Russia would demand the abrogation of the Treaty of Paris for the purpose of co-operating with Austria and Prussia in certain concerted movements. It was difficult to believe that the telegram was absolutely correct. At the same time the despatch created, in certain circles, more than ordinary excitement. Later in the day the despatch was contradicted. The *Nord*, a newspaper in the interest of Russia, published in Brussels, emphatically denies the abrogation of the Treaty of Paris as a consideration for the co-operation of Austria and Prussia. So far, the excitement produced by the first report has been killed by the second. It is noteworthy, however, that co-operation for some purpose or purposes is not denied by the Russian newspaper to form a part of the arrangement come to by the Emperors at Berlin. What is the purpose? or, rather, what are the purposes? the world still wants to know. It is impossible to get rid of the idea that the original report of yesterday was thrown out as a feeler. Where did the report originate? is the question, which we cannot answer. Another Crimean war is not a pleasant probability. Another Crimean war, or rather another European war of the most devastating sort, would be inevitable if Russia made so extravagant a demand as that which would abrogate the provisions of the Treaty of Paris. France is reviving and getting ready for a fresh effort. England has got over her difficulty with the United States; and English gold has more than once kept the Continent in money. The report of yesterday, though contradicted, is well fitted to disturb the public mind. The meeting of the Emperors may yet prove a world's trouble.

## Inspection of Steamboats.

Disasters, like crimes, and in fact like most classes of occurrences, arrange themselves in groups and clusters, seeming to run in cycles. Of late we have had a rapid succession of terrible steamboat accidents, attended with frightful loss of life. These have naturally caused reflecting people to consider the propriety of extra life insurance before starting on a steamboat trip. It is gratifying, however, to note that these accidents have apparently quickened to duty our governmental steamboat inspection corps, and the public will be glad to hear that such old and dangerous boats as the *Huguenot*, lately running to Coney Island, and those of the Hell Gate ferry, have been condemned and are to be replaced by others less liable to carry their passengers to Davy Jones'. In the prevention of wholesale slaughter no official is charged with more delicate and important trusts than the steamboat inspector. If, through his lack of practical skill, he should fail to detect a flaw in a boiler or a weak spot in a hull which subsequently causes loss of life, a sensitive conscience will upbraid him with alluring the victim to his fate. How, if, seeing radical and dangerous defects, his sight should be obscured by a bribe, and he sign a certificate which he knows to be false? We do not charge any such offense, but common remark asserts that money will procure certificates for the most worthless craft afloat. Certainly no inspection can be too rigid for boats which carry passengers by the hundred, and the public will fully uphold any inspector in insisting that all the legal requirements for safety be fully complied with in every boat before granting his certificate.

## Charles Sumner Declines.

Senator Sumner arrived at Liverpool, outward bound, on Saturday last, and then and there received the first information of his nomination by the democrats and liberal republicans of Massachusetts for Governor, and then and there stated that he should positively decline the nomination. Whether, following the example of the straight-out democrats with their Presidential nomination of Charles O'Connor, these democratic liberals and liberal republicans of Massachusetts will run Mr. Sumner in the face of his declination, or will take him at his word and proceed to nominate some other man to stand in the gubernatorial gap, is the question which they have now to settle. Assuming that in deference to Mr. Sumner's wishes they will relieve him of the post of honor in the forlorn hope, which he does not care to fill, the question rises, Who will be the lucky substitute? Mr. John Quincy Adams would doubtless be at once accepted but for the fact that he stands fully committed to the Louisville Bourbon movement. In this emergency General Banks may perhaps be chosen to take the place of Mr. Sumner for Governor, and this would be an excellent nomination; but, as old Father Ritchie used to say in doubtful cases, "*nous verrons*."

## The Succession Movement at the Cape of Good Hope.

Our press files from the Cape of Good Hope, under date of July 30, show that the popular movement for the dissolution of territorial partnership between the eastern and western portions of the colony made vast strides toward a successful consummation during the fortnight which elapsed from the mailing of our previous advices. The Separation League was working with a will in the cause of home rule and justice for the East, the people combining under its leaders in great numbers. A monster petition, which is intended for presentation to Queen Victoria, was being signed by thousands of separatists daily, and will be forwarded to London at the earliest possible moment by the friends of Anglo-African civilizers and colonial democrats, who have repaired the devastation and healed the sores which were caused by and have resulted from the Kaffir war.

## The Richmond Whig thinks John Quincy Adams is the last man in the country who should have allowed himself to be drawn into the straight-out swindle, inasmuch as, so far back as November 15, 1871, he wrote a letter to A. Warren Kelsey, fully committing himself to the liberal movement. The Whig surmises that "the failure of his father to secure the Presidential nomination at Cincinnati had something to do with the son's change of base." Politicians are seldom at a loss to ascribe motives for changes that are not exactly to their own liking, be those motives worthy or unworthy.

## Crime in the City.

Though our criminal courts are always fully employed in meting out justice to malefactors the cells in the Tombs are still supplied with fresh inmates and the work of the District Attorney and Judges is constantly receiving accessions. Last week Billy Forrester's arrival from Washington revived the memories of the Nathan tragedy, with its sickening mystery. Later, we had, on Saturday morning, the homicide at the New Idea saloon, Broadway, near Houston street. Perkins, the keeper, and his wife, were about going home and had closed the door. "Indian Ned," or Edmund Wellington, a notorious character, with several others, among whom, it is said, was William Varley, familiar to the police as "Reddy the Blacksmith," came to the door knocking and demanding that it should be opened. This was refused. The door was kicked and burst open, whereupon Perkins fired a pistol shot which struck Wellington in the eye and lodged in the back of the head. He fell and was promptly carried to Bellevue Hospital and declared to be mortally wounded. Perkins and his wife were locked up to await the event. On Sunday morning Elisha Gregory, the keeper of Canterbury Hall, in Broadway, near Bleeker street, shot Henry Edwards, of First avenue, in Crosby street, near the rear of the Canterbury rooms, but probably the wound is not serious. It is apparent that there are safer localities than the neighborhood of these Broadway